

Two New Combinations in Chinese Scrophulariaceae

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ABSTRACT. Two new combinations, *Sopubia matsumurae* (T. Yamazaki) C. Y. Wu and *Xizangia bartsioides* (Handel-Mazzetti) C. Y. Wu & D. D. Tao, are proposed. *Sopubia lasiocarpa* P. C. Tsoong is reduced to synonymy of *S. matsumurae*, and *Xizangia serrata* D. Y. Hong is reduced to synonymy of *Xizangia bartsioides*.

A re-examination of the generic dispositions of certain Chinese species of Scrophulariaceae reveals that the following two species need to be re-assigned to their proper genera.

Sopubia matsumurae (T. Yamazaki) C. Y. Wu, comb. nov. Basionym: *Petitmenginina matsumurae* T. Yamazaki, J. Jap. Bot. 25: 214. 1950. TYPE: China. Jiangsu [as Kiangsu]: Nanjing [as Nanking], Chungshan, 29 Aug. 1910, *S. Matsuda s.n.* (holotype, TI).

Sopubia lasiocarpa P. C. Tsoong, Fl. Reipubl. Popularis Sin. 67(2): 405. 1979. Syn. nov. TYPE: China. Hunan: Yizhang County, Changping, 340 m, *Liang Bao-han* 83323 (holotype, PE).

Yamazaki (1980) reduced *Sopubia lasiocarpa* and *Petitmenginina matsumurae* to synonymy of *S. stricta* (Bentham) G. Don. *Sopubia stricta* is a southern Asiatic species that reaches its northernmost limits near some islands along the Guangdong coast, and no collections of it have been seen from mainland China. On the other hand, *S. matsumurae* is distributed in Hunan, Jiangsu, and Zhejiang provinces. *Sopubia stricta* differs from *S. matsumurae* in having entire leaves, very short pedicels that are sometimes lacking, a glabrous inner surface of the calyx, lanceolate calyx lobes, and scabrous capsules a little longer than the calyx lobes and with a flat apex. In contrast, *S. matsumurae* has leaves with 1 or 2 teeth on each side, pedicels 1.5–2 mm long, a scabrous calyx with triangular-lanceolate

lobes, and hairy capsules distinctly longer than the calyx and with a curved apex.

Xizangia bartsioides (Handel-Mazzetti) C. Y. Wu & D. D. Tao, comb. nov. Basionym: *Pterygiella bartsioides* Handel-Mazzetti, Sitz. Akad. Wiss. Wien 60: 186. 1923. TYPE: China. NW Yunnan: "vallis Doyon-lumba ad fluvium Salween sub jugo Pongatong, 28°9', s. micoschistaceo," 3450 m, 4 Aug. 1916, *Handel-Mazzetti* 9671 (holotype, WU).

Xizangia serrata D. Y. Hong, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 24: 141. 1986. Syn. nov. TYPE: China. Xizang (Tibet): Bomi, 3100–3400 m, 17 Aug. 1983, *B. S. Li, Z. C. Ni & S. Z. Cheng* 6601 (holotype, PE).

The study of authentic material identified by Hong De-yuan as *Xizangia serrata* and the rich collections of *Pterygiella bartsioides* from Yunnan reveals that the two taxa are conspecific. I agree with Hong (1986, 1998) that *Xizangia* D. Y. Hong is a genus distinct from *Pterygiella* Oliver and *Phtheriospermum* Bunge ex Fischer & C. A. Meyer. *Xizangia* can be readily distinguished from *Pterygiella* by having serrate instead of entire leaves and by lacking bracteoles instead of having two below the calyx. *Xizangia* differs from *Phtheriospermum* by having serrate instead of pinnatisect leaves and an unequally instead of equally parted calyx.

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